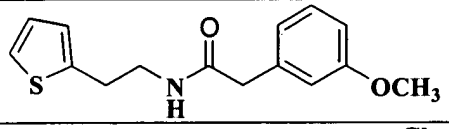
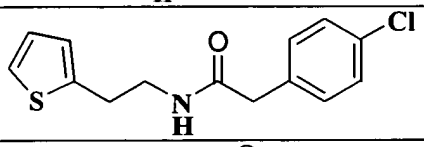
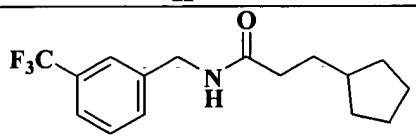
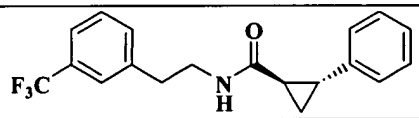
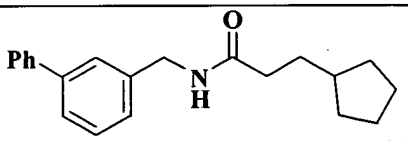
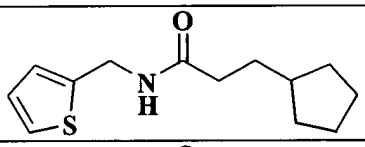
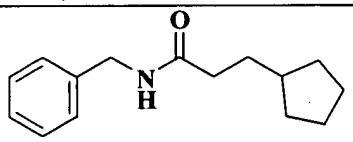
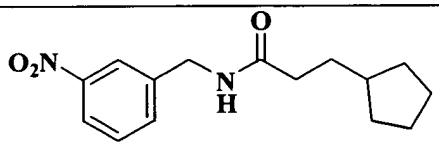
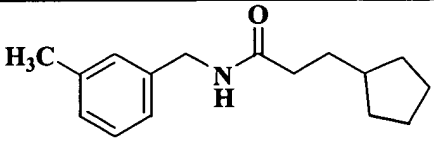
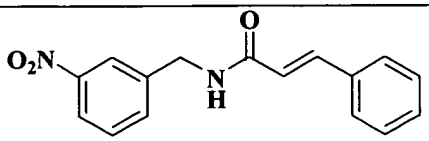
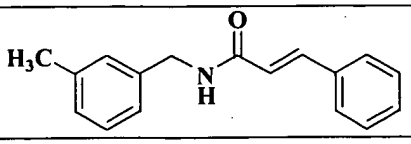
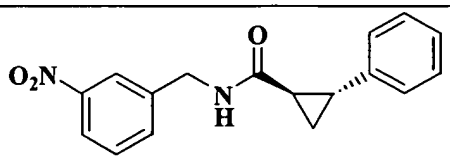
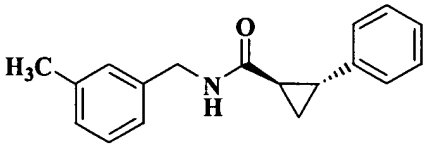
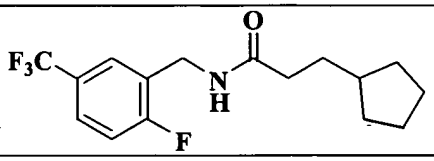
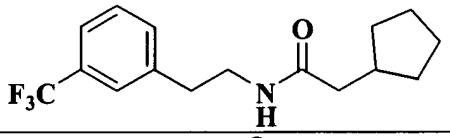
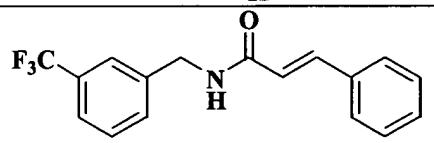
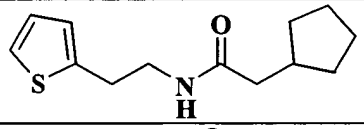
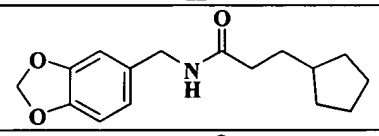
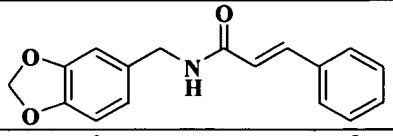
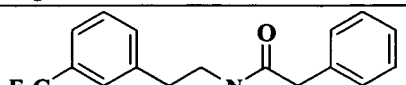
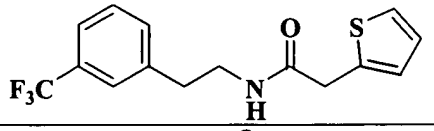
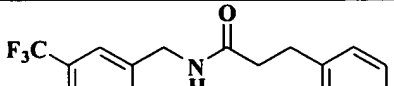
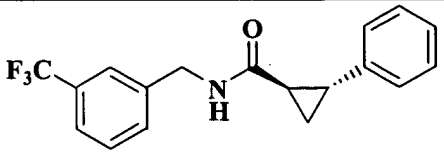
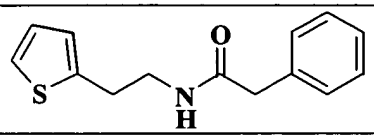
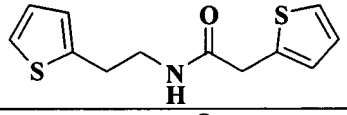
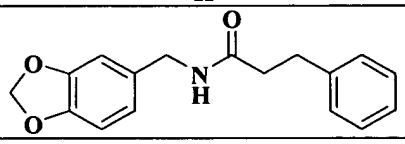
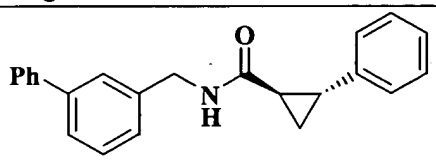
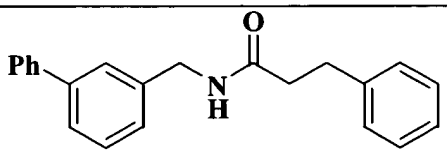
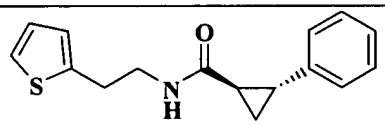
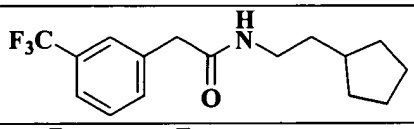
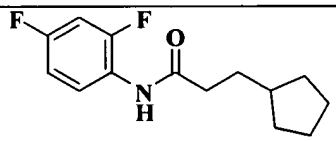
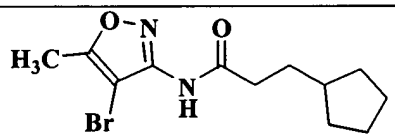
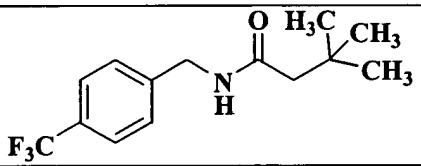
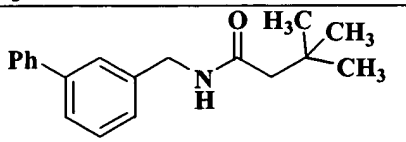
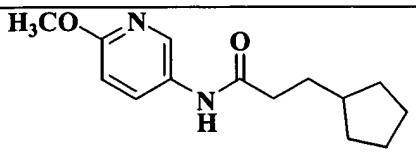
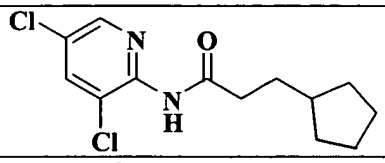
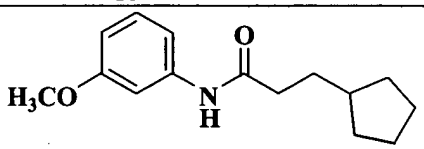
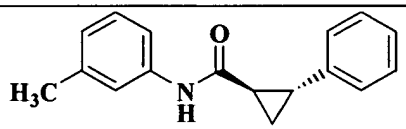
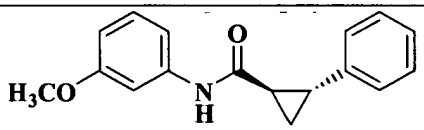
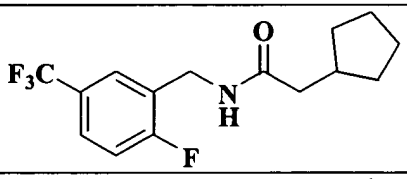
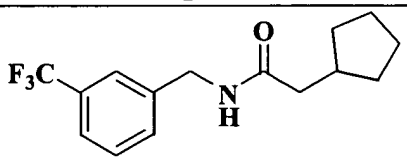
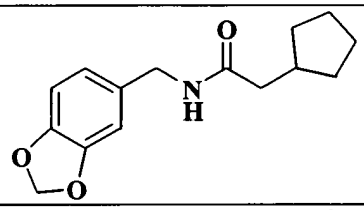
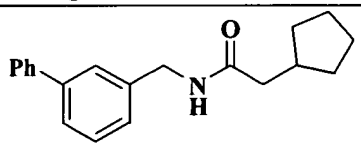
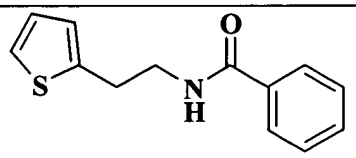
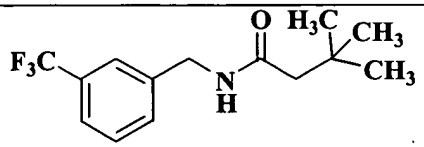
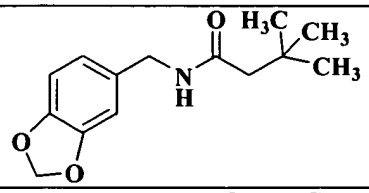
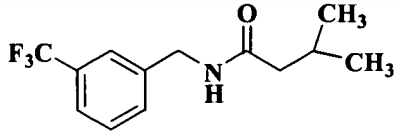
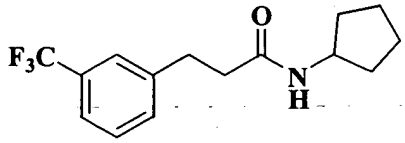
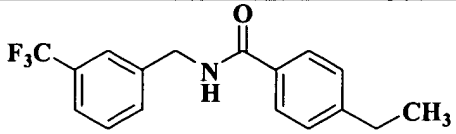
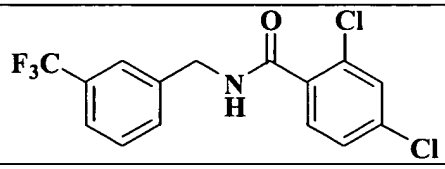
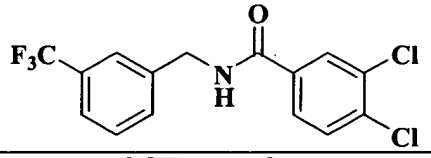
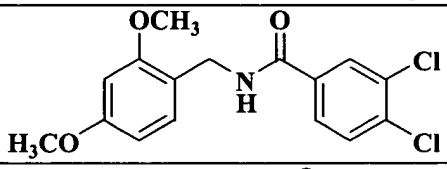
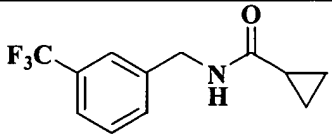
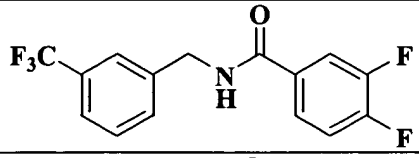
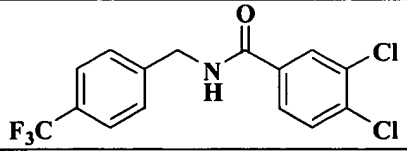
Exhibit No. 1

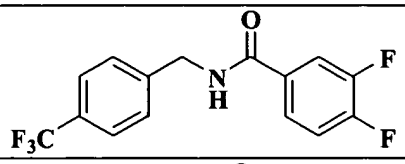
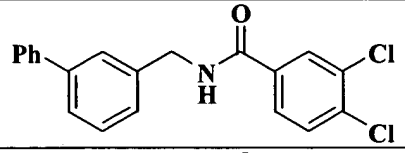
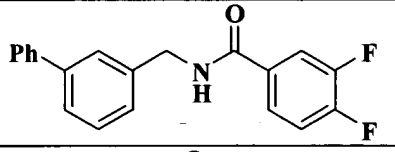
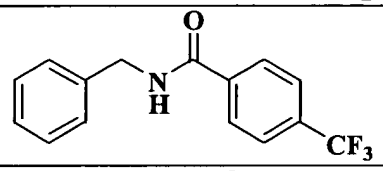
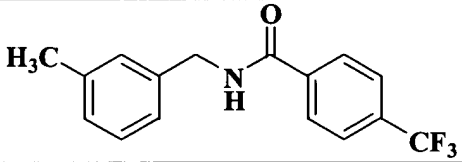
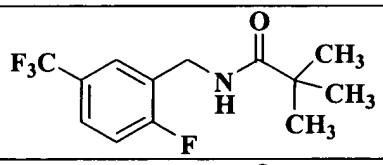
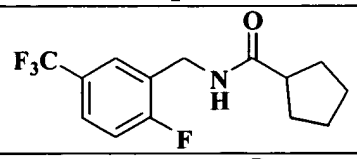
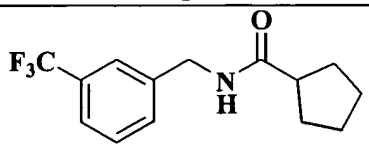
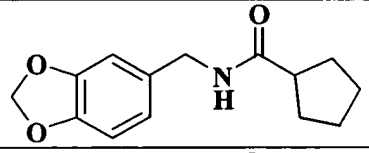
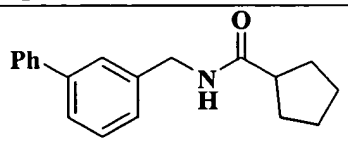
Structure	KCNQ2 Channel Opening Activity
	++
	++
	++
	++
	+++
	+++
	++
	++
	+++
	++
	+++

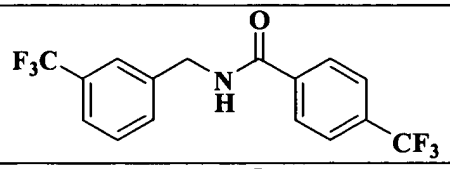
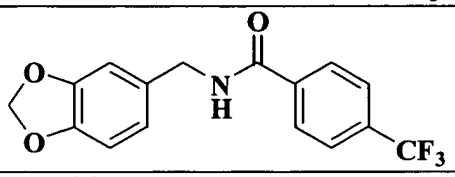
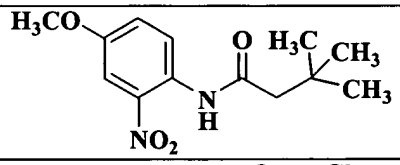
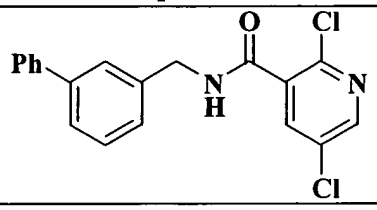
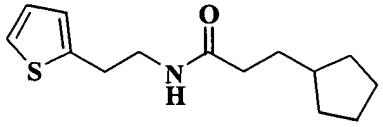
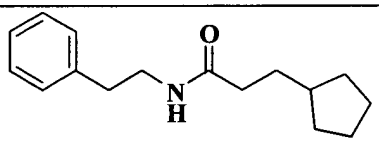
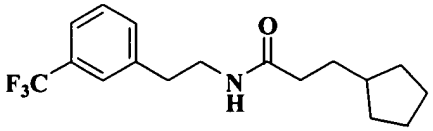
Structure	KCNQ2 Channel Opening Activity
	++
	+++
	++
	++
	++
	+++
	+++
	+++
	++
	++
	++
	++

Structure	KCNQ2 Channel Opening Activity
	++
	++
	++
	++
	++
	++
	+++
	++
	++
	+++
	+++
	+

Structure	KCNQ2 Channel Opening Activity
	+++
	+++
	+
	+++
	++
	++
	++
	++
	+
	+++

Structure	KCNQ2 Channel Opening Activity
	+++
	+++
	+
	++
	++
	+
	+
	+
	+
	+

Structure	KCNQ2 Channel Opening Activity
	+
	+
	++
	+
	++
	++
	++
	++
	++
	++

Structure	KCNQ2 Channel Opening Activity
	++
	++
	++
	+
	+++
	++
	++

Activity is noted as follows: +, < 50% opening; ++, 50-90% opening; +++, > 90% opening. Opening is the percent in addition to Rb efflux in the absence of compound. Thus, 50% opening refers to a Rb efflux which is 50% greater than that in the absence of compound.

Exhibit No. 2

1. ***U.S. Patent No. 6,423,744 issued on July 23, 2002***

Claim 1 is illustrative of the claims at issue and reads as follows:

1. A method of mitigating an adverse pharmacological effect of IL-2 when administered to a human as part of the treatment of a malignancy or a viral disease, which method comprises administering to the human **an amount of a leukotriene B_4 (LTB_4) antagonist that is sufficient to mitigate the adverse effect**.

2. ***U.S. Patent No. 6,419,927 issued on July 16, 2002***

Claim 1 is illustrative of the claims at issue and reads as follows:

1. A method for treating an adverse effect in a human of the about 70 kDa mediator substance which results from endotoxin stimulation of macrophages and which has the biological activity of suppression of lipoprotein lipase activity, said method comprising **administering an antibody specifically reactive with said about 70 kDa mediator in an amount effective to neutralize suppression of an anabolic enzyme** selected from the group consisting of lipoprotein lipase, acetyl coA carboxylase and fatty acid synthetase, said suppression induced by said about 70 kDa mediator.

3. ***U.S. Patent No. 6,417,184 issued on July 9, 2002***

Claim 44 is illustrative of the claims at issue and reads as follows:

44. A method for treating and preventing acute and chronic pain syndrome, **administering separately, but contemporaneously, a combination of at least one anxiolytic agent, at least one centrally acting alpha antiadrenergic agent, and at least one central nervous system stimulant agent**.

4. ***U.S. Patent No. 6,417,164 issued on July 9, 2002***

Claim 1 is illustrative of the claims at issue and reads as follows:

1. A method for the treatment of a non-insulin-taking Type II diabetic subject comprising **administering to said subject from about 0.05 μg/day to about 10 μg/kg/day of an amylin agonist** in a single or divided doses.

5. ***U.S. Patent No. 6,416,765 issued on July 9, 2002***

Claim 1 is illustrative of the claims at issue and reads as follows:

1. A method for treating diabetes, the method comprising the step of local **administration of a neurotoxin** to a cholinergically innervated pancreatic cell, thereby treating diabetes.

6. ***U.S. Patent No. 6,413,968 issued on July 2, 2002***

Claim 1 is illustrative of the claims at issue and reads as follows:

1. A method for treating ocular myasthenia gravis, comprising administering to an individual **an effective amount of a cGMP phosphodiesterase inhibitor**, said amount being administered orally, said effective amount of said inhibitor being about 100 mg. per day, administered in at least one dose or in a dosage of about 25 mg. four times a day.

7. ***U.S. Patent No. 6,413,967 issued on July 2, 2002***

Claim 1 is illustrative of the claims at issue and reads as follows:

1. A method of inhibiting calcium entry into electrically non-excitable cells selected from the group consisting of lymphocytes, epithelial cells, connective tissue cells, secretory cells, Jurkat T-cells, MDA-468 cells and PC-3 cells comprising **administering a voltage gated (VG) selective inhibitor** in an amount of about 1 ìM to about 100 ìM.

8. ***U.S. Patent No. 6,410,524 issued on June 25, 2002***

Claim 1 is illustrative of the claims at issue and reads as follows:

1. A co-therapy method for treating a cardiovascular disorder in a subject comprising **administering a first amount of an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor** and a second amount of eplerenone to the subject, wherein the first amount and second amount together comprise a therapeutically effective amount of the inhibitor and eplerenone.

9. ***U.S. Patent No. 6,410,318 issued on June 25, 2002***

Claim 1 is illustrative of the claims at issue and reads as follows:

1. A method for treating a viral infection, comprising administering to a patient **an effective amount of an antibody having a binding affinity to an antigenic epitope on a**

complex formed between two members of a binding couple, wherein said antigenic epitope is a member of a group consisting of:

(i) an epitope consisting of a sequence in a member of a binding couple, which becomes substantially more accessible to antibodies or resumes a new conformation after binding of the two members to one another,

(ii) an epitope consisting of two or more sequences in a member of binding couple which upon binding of the two members, become closely associated to form an antigenic epitope, and

(iii) an epitope consisting of two or more sequences, at least one being in one member of a binding couple, and at least one other being in the other member of the binding couple and upon binding of the two members, said two or more amino acid sequences become closely associated with one another to form an antigenic epitope;

said antigenic epitope being immunogenic.

10. ***U.S. Patent No. 6,410,011 issued on June 25, 2002***

Claim 1 is illustrative of the claims at issue and reads as follows:

1. A method for inhibiting proliferation of vascular smooth muscle cells comprising local administration to a site of physical damage to an atheromatous blood vessel of a replication defective recombinant adenovirus comprising:

a suicide gene operably linked to a promoter controlling expression of said gene in infected cells, a left and a right ITR, and an encapsidation signal wherein said replication defective adenovirus is of human or canine origin and wherein said inhibition of proliferation inhibits a decrease in luminal diameter of said blood vessel occurring after said physical damage to said blood vessel.

11. ***U.S. Patent No. 6,407,061 issued on June 18, 2002***

Claim 1 is illustrative of the claims at issue and reads as follows:

1. A method for transporting an insulin-like growth factor to a brain of a mammal, comprising:

applying a pharmaceutical composition comprising the insulin-like growth factor to an upper third of a nasal cavity of the mammal, wherein the insulin-like growth factor is absorbed through a nasal mucosa and transported to the brain of the mammal.

12. ***U.S. Patent No. 6,403,637 issued on June 11, 2002***

Claim 1 is illustrative of the claims at issue and reads as follows:

1. A method for inactivating a matrix metalloproteinase in a vertebrate cell that has an excessive amount of a matrix metalloproteinase relative to a normal cell of the same type, the method comprising **administering to the cell an effective amount of an agent which causes an increase of endocytosis of the matrix metalloproteinase**, wherein the cell is selected from the group consisting of chondrocyte and synoviocyte.

13. ***U.S. Patent No. 6,403,635 issued on June 11, 2002***

Claim 1 is illustrative of the claims at issue and reads as follows:

1. A method of treating a disease by inhibiting artery blockage, the method comprising **administering to a subject a therapeutically effective amount of a microtubule stabilizing agent prior to corrective vascular surgery**.

14. ***U.S. Patent No. 6,403,559 issued on June 11, 2002***

Claim 1 is illustrative of the claims at issue and reads as follows:

1. A method for expanding peripheral blood cell levels ex vivo which comprises treating peripheral blood cells ex vivo with (a) **an effective amount of a hematopoietic growth factor** and (b) a composition comprising c-kit ligand and an appropriate carrier suitable for ex vivo use.

15. ***U.S. Patent No. 6,403,556 issued on June 11, 2002***

Claim 1 is illustrative of the claims at issue and reads as follows:

1. A method of treating thrombosis and preventing reocclusion in a patient comprising the step of administering **an effective amount of protein C and a thrombolytically active substance unable to directly activate protein C**.

16. ***U.S. Patent No. 6,399,107 issued on June 4, 2002***

Claim 1 is illustrative of the claims at issue and reads as follows:

1. A method for the treatment of corneal haze which comprises administering to a human patient prior to, during or after corneal laser surgery, or combinations thereof, one or

more compositions comprising **an effective amount of one or more GAG synthesis inhibitor(s)** and a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle.

17. ***U.S. Patent No. 6,395,705 issued on June 4, 2002***

Claim 1 is illustrative of the claims at issue and reads as follows:

1. A method for treating irritable bowel syndrome in a subject in need of such treatment, comprising orally **administering to said subject an amount of an excitatory opioid receptor antagonist** formulated in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier effective to treat irritable bowel syndrome in said subject, wherein said irritable bowel syndrome is characterized by abdominal pain and at least one of abnormal consistency and abnormal frequency of stools in said subject and said amount of said antagonist is effective to attenuate abdominal pain and at least one of abnormal consistency and abnormal frequency of stools in said subject.

18. ***U.S. Patent No. 6,387,878 issued on May 14, 2002***

Claim 1 is illustrative of the claims at issue and reads as follows:

1. A method of treating intestinal cell necrosis associated with intestinal ischemia in a patient in need thereof comprising administering to said patients **an effective amount of heparin-binding epidermal growth factor product, effective to reduce intestinal cell necrosis**.

19. ***U.S. Patent No. 6,384,044 issued on May 7, 2002***

Claim 1 is illustrative of the claims at issue and reads as follows:

1. A method of treating cancer of the prostate in a human male patient, which comprises the step of administering by a pharmacologically effective mode to such patient a **therapeutically effective dose of a therapeutic agent consisting essentially of an essentially pure opiate receptor antagonist**, the amount of said dose being selected to produce therapeutic results substantially corresponding to those produced by Naltrexone when administered in the range of about 1 mg to about 10 mg per day.

20. ***U.S. Patent No. 6,184,222 issued on February 6, 2001***

Claim 1 is illustrative of the claims at issue and reads as follows:

1. A method of treating conduct disorder comprising administration to a patient in need of such treatment an **effective amount of a norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor selective for norepinephrine over other neurotransmitters**.

21. ***U.S. Patent No. 6,028,070 issued on February 22, 2000***

Claim 1 is illustrative of the claims at issue and reads as follows:

1. A method of treating oppositional defiant disorder comprising administration to a patient in need of such treatment an **effective amount of a norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor selective for norepinephrine over other neurotransmitters**.

22. ***U.S. Pat. No. 5,385,940 issued on January 1, 1995***

Exemplary Claim:

1. A method for treatment of an ischemic stroke patient, comprising administering intravenously to said patient an effective amount of a nitric oxide-releasing compound for treating the ischemic stroke.

23. ***U.S. Pat. No. 5,336,675 issued on August 8, 1994***

Exemplary Claim:

1. A method for the treatment of mania, comprising administering, to a human patient in need thereof, an effective amount of a pharmaceutically acceptable acetylcholinesterase inhibitor which is active selectively at nicotinic receptor sites, and which is capable of passing the blood-brain barrier in humans.

24. ***U.S. Pat. No. 5,312,817 issued on May 17, 1994***

Exemplary Claim:

1. A method for the treatment of a fatigue syndrome, comprising administering, to a patient in need thereof, an effective amount of a pharmaceutically acceptable cholinesterase inhibitor or a prodrug therefor.

25. ***U.S. Pat. No. 5,298,506 issued on March 29, 1994***

Exemplary Claim:

1. A method for the treatment of shock, comprising the administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a guanylate cyclase inhibitor to a human patient in need thereof.

26. ***U.S. Pat. No. US 5,284,876 issued on February 8, 1994***

Exemplary Claim:

1. A method for treating a subject for Tardive dyskinesia comprising, administering to the subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of a prodrug comprising a dopaminergic agent coupled to a fatty acid for facilitating the delivery of the dopaminergic agent across the blood brain barrier.

27. ***U.S. Pat. No. 5,177,081 issued on January 1, 1993***

Exemplary Claim:

1. A method of treating schizophrenia comprising administering to a patient exhibiting negative symptoms of schizophrenia a therapeutically effective amount of a histamine H2-antagonist that crosses the blood/brain barrier and a neuroleptic drug effective to treat positive symptoms of schizophrenia, whereby both the positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia are ameliorated.

28. ***U.S. Pat. No. 5,175,005 issued on December 12, 1992***

Exemplary Claim:

1. A method of controlling lung tumor cell metastasis, comprising administering to a human a therapeutically effective amount of a ribonuclease inhibitor.

29. ***U.S. Pat. No. 5,132,119 issued on July 21, 1992***

Exemplary Claim:

1. A method for reducing scar tissue associated with hypertrophic wound healing disorders, comprising administering an effective amount of a calcium channel blocker locally to

a hypertrophic scar site for a period of time sufficient to minimize or essentially eliminate the scar.

30. ***U.S. Pat. No. 5,128,341 issued on July 7, 1992***

Exemplary Claim:

1. A method for treating a patient suffering from Meniere's disease comprising administering to said patient an effective amount of a beta-receptor blocking compound to relieve the symptoms of Meniere's disease.

31. ***U.S. Pat. No. 5,104,877 issued on April 14, 1992***

Exemplary Claim:

1. A method for treating psoriasis comprising administering to a human in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of an angiotensin II antagonist.

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Exhibit No. 3